Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend lines 14-17, page 13, as follows:

The commercial use of a "Chromatographic fingerprint" on the label of a commercial product is known such as the "Daily Health Capsules" distributed by the Himalaya Drug Co. of Bangalore, India. Except for setting forth the assay of the constituents no more information ~~was~~ is given on the product label as to the finger print.

Please amend lines 24-28, page 57, and lines 1-3, page 58, as follows:

With reference to Figure 22, the ~~The~~ fingerprints of a single medicine of two different sources like Citrullus Colosynthis used in both Ayurveda and Homoeo are given. The fingerprints ~~On observation of the fingerprints, it is found to~~ contain constituents of three polarities, but mostly high polar molecules are greater ~~more~~ in number. On careful observation of the fingerprints, it is observed that the presence and absence of ~~molecule~~ molecules at 12 minutes is the only difference between both the images. The taste of the first medicine was very bitter (the medicine identified as being good by efficacy) when compared to the second one (the medicine identified as being poor by efficacy). Thus using the taste~~,~~ as a measure of the efficacy

of the medicines is also proposed, this was mostly used in the ancient literature, as shown in Figure 22.

Please amend lines 16-21, page 58, as follows:

Referring to Figure 26, the ~~The~~ fingerprints of two formulations used as cosmetics like Herbal head Bath powders are given. As illustrated, the ~~The~~ fingerprint of the pure herbal material is totally different from the adulterated one. The artificial detergents and foaming agents eluted at 25 to 40 minutes are clearly seen in the adulterated sample, these components being ~~they are~~ highly basic and soapy in nature. This supports that the method of the invention is useful for the regulatory authorities to monitor various commercial herbal products and thus check the pilferage of traditional medicines with adulterations and substitutions, as illustrated in Figure 26.